

“(iv) other activities identified by the States, local or regional health information networks, or health care stakeholders as a focus for developing and sharing best practices.

“(B) PURPOSES.—The purpose of the Center is to—

“(i) provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience;

“(ii) accelerate the transfer of lessons learned from existing public and private sector initiatives, including those currently receiving Federal financial support;

“(iii) assemble, analyze, and widely disseminate evidence and experience related to the adoption, implementation, and effective use of interoperable health information technology; and

“(iv) assure the timely provision of technical and expert assistance from the Agency and its contractors.

“(C) SUPPORT FOR ACTIVITIES.—To provide support for the activities of the Center, the Director shall modify the requirements, if necessary, that apply to the National Resource Center for Health Information Technology to provide the necessary infrastructure to support the duties and activities of the Center and facilitate information exchange across the public and private sectors.

“(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TELEPHONE NUMBER OR WEBSITE.—The Secretary shall establish a toll-free telephone number or Internet website to provide health care providers and patients with a single point of contact to—

“(A) learn about Federal grants and technical assistance services related to interoperable health information technology;

“(B) learn about qualified health information technology and the quality measurement system adopted by the Federal Government under sections 2903 and 2908;

“(C) learn about regional and local health information networks for assistance with health information technology; and

“(D) disseminate additional information determined by the Secretary.

“(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection, such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.”

SEC. 4. REAUTHORIZATION OF INCENTIVE GRANTS REGARDING TELEMEDICINE.

Section 330L(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-18(b)) is amended by striking “2002 through 2006” and inserting “2006 through 2010”

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 198—COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1980 WORKER'S STRIKE IN POLAND AND THE BIRTH OF THE SOLIDARITY TRADE UNION, THE FIRST FREE AND INDEPENDENT TRADE UNION ESTABLISHED IN THE SOVIET-DOMINATED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DODD, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. TALENT, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. COBURN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. OBAMA, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 198

Whereas, on May 9, 1945, Europe declared victory over the oppression of the Nazi regime;

Whereas, Poland and other countries in Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe soon fell under the oppressive control of the Soviet Union;

Whereas for decades the people of Poland struggled heroically for freedom and democracy against that oppression;

Whereas, in June 1979, Pope John Paul II, the former Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, returned to Poland, his homeland, and exhorted his countrymen to “be not afraid” of the Communist regime;

Whereas, in 1980, the Solidarity Trade Union (known in Poland as “NSZZ Solidarnosc”) was formed in Poland under the leadership of Lech Walesa and during the 1980s the actions of its leadership and members sparked a great social movement committed to promoting fundamental human rights, democracy, and the independence of Poland from the Soviet Union (known as the “Solidarity Movement”);

Whereas, in July and August of 1980, workers in Poland in the shipyards of Gdansk and Szczecin, led by Lech Walesa and other leaders of the Solidarity Trade Union, went on strike to demand greater political freedom;

Whereas that strike was carried out in a peaceful and orderly manner;

Whereas, in August 1980, the Communist Government of Poland yielded to the 21 demands of the striking workers, including the release of all political prisoners, the broadcasting of religious services on television and radio, and the right to establish independent trade unions;

Whereas the Communist Government of Poland introduced martial law in December 1981 in an attempt to block the growing influence of the Solidarity Movement;

Whereas the support of the Polish-American community was essential and crucial for the Solidarity Movement to survive and remain active during that difficult time;

Whereas the people of the United States were greatly supportive of the efforts of the people of Poland to rid themselves of an oppressive government and people in the United States lit candles in their homes on Christmas Eve 1981, to show their solidarity with the people of Poland who were suffering under martial law;

Whereas Lech Walesa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983 for continuing his struggle for freedom in Poland;

Whereas the Solidarity Movement persisted underground during the period when martial law was imposed in Poland and emerged in April 1989 as a powerful national movement;

Whereas, in February 1989, the Communist Government of Poland agreed to conduct roundtable talks with leaders of the Solidarity Movement;

Whereas such talks led to the holding of elections for the National Assembly of Poland in June 1989 in which nearly all open seats were won by candidates supported by the Solidarity Movement, and led to the election of Poland's first Prime Minister during the post-war era who was not a member of the Communist party, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki;

Whereas, the Solidarity Movement ended communism in Poland without bloodshed and inspired Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other nations to do the same, and the activities of its leaders and members were part of the historic series of events that led to the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989;

Whereas, on November 15, 1989, Lech Walesa's historic speech before a joint session of Congress, beginning with the words “We the

people”, stirred a standing ovation from the Members of Congress;

Whereas, on December 9, 1989, Lech Walesa was elected President of Poland; and

Whereas there is a bond of friendship between the United States and Poland, which is a close and invaluable United States ally, a contributing partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a reliable partner in the war on terrorism, and a key contributor to international efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan: Now, therefore, let it be

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares August 31, 2005, to be Solidarity Day in the United States to recognize the 25th anniversary of the establishment in Poland of the Solidarity Trade Union (known in Poland as the “NSZZ Solidarnosc”), the first free and independent trade union established in the Soviet-dominated countries of Europe;

(2) honors the people of Poland who risked their lives to restore liberty in Poland and to return Poland to the democratic community of nations; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to remember the struggle and sacrifice of the people of Poland and that the results of that struggle contributed to the fall of communism and the ultimate end of the Cold War.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the birth of one of the greatest democracy movements in the 20th century: the Polish Solidarity movement. I am proud to join my friend Senator VOINOVICH in submitting a sense of the Senate honoring the people of Poland on this special anniversary.

On August 31 of this year, Poland will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the 1980 shipyard strikes in Gdansk and the creation of the Solidarity Trade Union, the first independent union established behind the Iron Curtain.

This date has a special meaning for me, and for the thousands of Polish Americans, who danced in the streets when Solidarity won freedom for Poland after decades of war and oppression. The history of Poland has, at times, been a melancholy one. Every king, kaiser, czar or comrade who ever wanted to have a war in Europe always started by invading Poland. But we know that while Poland was occupied, the heart and soul of the Polish nation has never been occupied. Poland has always strived to be part of the West in terms of its values and its orientation.

So in 1980, when an obscure electrician named Lech Walesa, working in the Gdansk shipyard, jumped over a wall proclaiming the Solidarity movement, he took the Polish people and the whole world with him, to bring down the Iron Curtain.

At first, we had reason to hope. The fledgling Solidarity movement won a major victory in August 1980, forcing Poland's communist government to accept a list of demands from the striking workers. The government released political prisoners, promised to permit the broadcast of religious services, and agreed to permit the activities of independent trade unions.

But just before Christmas 1980, our hopes were dashed that Poland would soon be free. The Soviets were worried

that Solidarity's growing popularity threatened their tight grip on the people of eastern Europe. Under pressure from Moscow, Poland's communist government declared martial law. Thousands of Solidarity leaders were arrested and imprisoned, including Lech Walesa. The borders were sealed, airports were closed and a curfew was imposed.

Through the dark days of martial law, Polish Americans stood by our cousins abroad, working to support the Solidarity movement. We found ourselves troubled and fearful for our friends and relatives in Poland, but we never doubted that Poland would one day regain its freedom. Polish peoples everywhere, whether we live here, as fully American citizens, or in Poland, know that the heart and soul of Poland lie with democracy and lie with freedom.

Even though the Solidarity movement was driven underground, it continued to grow. Under Lech Walesa's leadership, and with the support of Poland's native son, Pope John Paul II, Solidarity grew from a trade union into a national movement demanding freedom and independence for Poland.

In 1989, Solidarity won the right for the Polish people to hold elections for the National Assembly. They elected a majority in the Assembly supported by Solidarity and Poland's first non-communist Prime Minister in the post-war era.

Poland's peaceful march to freedom offered a beacon of hope to all those in Europe suffering under communist rule. And in December 1989, just weeks after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Lech Walesa was elected President of Poland.

Today, the United States and Poland are close partners and good friends. As Polish troops fight side-by-side with American troops in Afghanistan and Iraq, I hope our colleagues will join us in celebrating the birth of the Solidarity movement and honoring the people of Poland, whose heroic and peaceful resistance hastened the end of the Soviet Union and the emergence of one Europe, whole and free.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise to speak on behalf of a resolution to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Polish worker's strike of 1980, an important day in history for Poland, Eastern Europe and for democracy world-wide.

In 1980, while Poland was still very much under the control of the former Soviet Union, Lech Walesa formed the Solidarity Trade Union. In July and August of that year, he and other members of the Solidarity Trade Union led a worker's strike to demand greater political freedom in Poland.

That August, the Communist government in Poland yielded to the demands of the workers. In doing so, Lech Walesa and the Solidarity Trade Union won the release of all political prisoners held by the Polish government, forced that government to broadcast

religious services on television and the radio, and won the right to establish other trade unions.

By late 1981, the Communist government, in an attempt to regain absolute control, instituted martial law in order to drive Lech Walesa and the Solidarity Trade Union underground. However, the seeds of freedom had already begun to grow in Poland, and throughout Eastern Europe.

On December 9, 1989, Lech Walesa was democratically elected President of Poland, signaling an end to Communist rule in Poland. Two years later, that failed ideology was dead in the Soviet Union itself.

As a strong supporter of NATO expansion, I was proud to welcome Poland and two other former Warsaw Pact members into NATO in May of 1999. I have long said that NATO expansion is the best way to guarantee that freedom and democracy continue to thrive in Eastern Europe, Southeastern Europe, and the Baltic states. The acceptance of Poland into the alliance, as well as the acceptance of eight other former Eastern Bloc nations, may not have been possible were it not for the Polish worker's strike of 1980.

Now, twenty-five years after the historic strike, Poland has become a staunch ally of the United States. Poland's contributions to the war on terror have been tremendous.

Today, we honor Lech Walesa and the people of Poland who risked their lives to restore liberty in Poland and to return Poland to the democratic community of nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 199—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 199

Whereas, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs has been conducting an investigation into the United Nations "Oil-for-Food" Programme;

Whereas, the Subcommittee has received a number of requests from law enforcement officials, regulatory agencies, and other governmental entities for access to records of the Subcommittee's investigation;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Permanent Sub-

committee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to law enforcement officials, regulatory agencies, and other entities or individuals duly authorized by federal, state, or foreign governments, records of the Subcommittee's investigation into the United Nations "Oil-for-Food" Programme.

SENATE RESOLUTION 200—HONORING THE LIFE OF NOBEL LAUREATE JACK ST. CLAIR KILBY, INVENTOR OF THE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT AND INNOVATIVE LEADER IN THE INFORMATION AGE

Mr. CORNYN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 200

Whereas in July 1958, Mr. Kilby, as a young engineer, resolved a long-standing engineering problem, known as the "tyranny of numbers", which prevented engineers from simply and reliably interconnecting electronic components to form circuits by developing the first working integrated circuit;

Whereas on September 12, 1958, Mr. Kilby demonstrated the first working integrated circuit for his colleagues at Texas Instruments, Inc. in Dallas, Texas;

Whereas the resulting integrated circuit contributed to national defense by facilitating the development of the Minuteman Missile and other programs;

Whereas the integrated circuit was central to creating the modern computer and communications industries;

Whereas the creation of the integrated circuit has benefitted the people of Texas by spurring the economy of the State with strong semiconductor and communications sectors and has enabled the integrated circuit industry to enjoy phenomenal growth from \$29,000,000,000 annually in 1961 to nearly \$1,150,000,000,000 in 2005;

Whereas on October 10, 2000, 42 years after demonstrating the first integrated circuit, Mr. Kilby shared the 2000 Nobel Prize in Physics for his part in the invention of the integrated circuit;

Whereas the integrated circuit, known today as the microchip, was the first chip of its kind, drove the technological growth of the Information Age, permitted both the rapid evolution and the miniaturization of technological products, and provided a foundation for important advances in science and medicine that are saving and enriching lives around the world;

Whereas Mr. Kilby further advanced technological progress by inventing more than 60 additional patented items, including the hand-held calculator and the thermal printer;

Whereas Mr. Kilby retired from Texas Instruments, Inc. after 25 years of dedicated service but maintained his presence at the company as a source of inspiration to generations of young engineers until his death on June 20, 2005;

Whereas Mr. Kilby committed himself to education, serving as a Distinguished Professor of Electrical Engineering at Texas A&M University from 1978 to 1984, sharing with students the breadth of his knowledge and expertise;

Whereas Mr. Kilby is 1 of only 13 individuals to receive both the National Medal of Science and National Medal of Technology, the most prestigious awards of the Federal Government for technical achievement;

Whereas the National Academy of Engineering, an independent nonprofit institution that advises the Federal Government on